

**To establish the best model of full legalization in the nation, Minnesota must align HF 100 with the following guidelines to avoid designing a prohibition lite model.**

- **YES** - to Equitable Regulation, and the prioritization of a diverse Minnesota Craft Cannabis market that is built to support and empower small and midsize businesses, with focus on communities disproportionately harmed by prohibition.
- **NO** - to Big Marijuana! We cannot allow the entry of huge multi-state operators and multinational corporations in the Minnesota market until federal prohibition is repealed.
- **YES** - to Reasonable Taxation to establish a fair and viable industry for entrepreneurs and consumers. Over-taxation of Cannabis has proven to sabotage the industry and sustain the illicit market.
- **NO** - to restrictive Cannabis regulation that is any stricter than alcohol or tobacco - both of which are much more dangerous.
- **YES** - to vacating sentences and expungement of the criminal records of prohibition victims. We must repair the records of Minnesotans who've been disenfranchised by Cannabis prohibition because Cannabis should have never been made illegal to begin with.
- **NO** - to employment or housing discrimination against Cannabis consumers.
- **YES** - to the right to at-home cultivation for personal use - which beer and wine enthusiasts have enjoyed for decades in Minnesota with homebrewing.
- **NO** - to allowing counties or municipalities to ban legal Cannabis businesses • **YES** - to supporting the illicit market's conversion to a thriving legal market and facilitating the transition of good legacy market actors who respect Cannabis and the movement, and desire to operate legal businesses.
- **NO** - to allowing the current state licensed medical Cannabis companies from participating in the adult use market, not even temporarily.
- **YES** - to unlimited small business licenses. There must be no cap on small producers, processors, retailers, transporters, etc.
- **NO** - to "Prohibition Lite" - laws that would perpetuate the unjust criminalization of Cannabis possession. We need full, 360° legalization in Minnesota. No half measures!
- **YES** - to Social Use Venues (SUVs) that provide safe spaces for smoking and vaporization with outdoor airflow and proper ventilation. Tourists, renters living in non-smoking buildings, the houseless, or Cannabis enthusiasts who simply enjoy fellowship and community, all Minnesotans deserve safe and legal social spaces, not unlike the way alcohol drinkers find fellowship and community in pubs and taverns.
- **NO** - Scientifically-baseless roadside impairment testing of Cannabis consumers. The only way to potentially determine driving impairment under the influence of Cannabis is with demonstrable behavior and admission.
- **NO** - to the Criminalization of Youth or adults under 21. We are establishing an age-restricted legal Cannabis market for adults 21+, but it would be unjust to criminalize and disenfranchise youth or young adults.

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**Personal adult use of Cannabis**

- Why are there such arbitrarily low purchase, possession, and transportation limits for Cannabis products when there are no equivalent restrictions for alcohol?
- Will Cannabis be legal or not when prohibition is ended? There should be no perpetuation of prohibitionist policies that maintain excessive space for unjust criminalization of consumers by law enforcement. Prohibition is the problem, not Cannabis.
- If there must be low limits, which there should not be, we propose allowing possession of 2 pounds or less of Cannabis in a public place, acknowledging the reality that consumers cannot teleport home from the places of business where they shop and may need or desire to stop other places along the way before they return home, and allowed up to 10 pounds at home.
- If there must be low limits, which there should not be, we propose allowing possession of 112 grams or less of adult-use concentrates, because as with flower or other Cannabis products, some people desire or need to make more bulk purchases than others and civil liberty should be prioritized over draconian beliefs by law enforcement, legislators, or regulators about the quantity of products consumers should purchase, possess, and consume.
- If there must be low limits, which there should not be, we propose allowing possession of edible cannabinoid products with a total of 10,000 mg or less because tolerance levels, consumption needs, and the personal finances of consumers vary widely.
- The use of Cannabis and Cannabis products should be allowed in public spaces where tobacco use is allowed, especially because tobacco use is known to cause cancer while there is no evidence that Cannabis use does.
- Home personal use cultivators should be allowed to grow up to twenty four (24) plants to allow for a diversity of cultivars and the ability to perpetually garden, of which ten (12) or fewer plants may be mature flowering plants because most hobbyists will not have the space to produce large volumes of flower, which decrease in volume by 70-80% after harvest during the drying and subsequent curing processes, yielding very small amounts of usable Cannabis in the end, not to mention the likelihood of failed personal use crops for beginners. Like beer homebrewing, most consumers will not do it, most who do will not do it long-term, or do it well, and almost none of them will attempt to do it for commercial purposes in the dying illicit market. Professionals with commercial interests will seek licenses and startup businesses. There is no rational justification for establishing extremely low limits on the number of plants Minnesotans should be allowed to cultivate for personal use.

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### **Criminal Penalties**

- We need criminal justice reform experts and advocates to analyze this article, to understand what all the offense levels and penalties mean, and what their consequences are.  
Cannabis possession crimes
- How can consumers be criminalized for obtaining Cannabis from a licensed retailer if it was gifted and not sold and purchased?
- Cannabis shall be allowed anywhere in public places that tobacco use is allowed.  
Cannabis cultivation crimes
- There should not be felony penalties for non-commercial, home cultivation for personal use. Are there limits to how much beer a homebrewer can produce at home?
- Oral fluid preliminary testing; pilot project authorized o Cannabis roadside testing will never work the way alcohol blood level testing works, therefore impairment under the influence of Cannabis must be based on behavior, not the presence of Cannabis in one's system. Do not allow prohibitionist lobbyists to coerce the state into an unscientific, ineffective waste of time and money that perpetuates unjust criminalization.

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**Expungement**

- Felonies must also be eligible for expungement if there was no violent assault, or another type of victim involved in the offense. Victim-less crimes should be forgiven, especially after punishments have been suffered.
- It is not in the public interest to disenfranchise someone who was criminalized for possessing a large amount of Cannabis and was non-violent, with the exception being cases of self-defense, and where no harm was done to others.

Expungement and resentencing of felony Cannabis offenses

- The composition of the Cannabis Expungement Board does not seem fair. We need people who have a demonstrable background in criminal justice reform and commitment to redressing the harmful injustices of the Drug War. Not privileged bureaucrats or technocrats who are disconnected from and indifferent about the collateral consequences of criminalization and disenfranchisement.
- There shall be a comprehensive training for members of all the state agencies and boards that will be involved in the transition from prohibition to full legalization to ensure that unfair Cannabiases are screened out to prevent prohibitionist “Drug Warriors” from gaining positions that would set the emerging legal Cannabis industry up for failure or unfairly deny justice to prohibition victims.
- What if the possession of a weapon was otherwise lawful and no harm was done to others?
- What is a “reasonable effort” of the Cannabis Expungement Board to notify eligible prohibition victims?